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**D. M. FERRY & CO.'S**  
ANNUAL DESCRIPTIVE

**CATALOGUE**

— OF —

**Garden and Flower**

**SEEDS,**

PUT UP IN PACKAGES, COLORED PACKETS AND PAPERS,

CONTAINING BRIEF

DIRECTIONS FOR THE CULTIVATION

— OF —

**VEGETABLES,**

OFFERED BY

**H. HOWARD,**

DEALER IN

**DRUGS, GROCERIES**

**AND SEEDS,**

**WOOSTER,**

**OHIO.**



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—OF—

VEGETABLES.

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D. M. FERRY & CO.,

SEED MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS AND GROWERS,

OFFICE, STORE AND WAREHOUSE,

187, 189 and 191 Woodward Avenue,

DETROIT, MICH.

## Sowing Seeds.

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This is one of the most important garden operations. Seeds, to germinate well, require light, heat, air and moisture. They should be sown when the ground is mellow and fine, and, if possible, before a gentle rain ; and the ground should be rolled or gently pressed upon the seed, after sowing. The freshest seeds of some varieties often fail from improper management in sowing. When sown too early, while the ground is wet, they are apt to rot. When sown too shallow, in a dry time, there may not be sufficient moisture to sprout them, or they may be destroyed by dry and hot weather, after they have germinated. Insects may destroy the plants before or as soon as they appear out of the ground. Powerful manures, such as hen-dung, guano, and chemical manures, if under powerful fermentation, will frequently destroy the vitality of seeds, and sometimes kill the tender plants. Complaints frequently made that seeds sown are not good, may quite as often be attributed to other causes than to the quality of the seeds.

From our great care in growing and selecting our stock, we feel confident that seeds obtained from us will prove true to their marks, possess vitality, and give entire satisfaction.

**D. M. FERRY & CO.**

# D. M. FERRY & CO.'S

ANNUAL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

## Garden and Flower Seeds,

Put up in Packages, Colored Packets and Papers,

CONTAINING BRIEF DIRECTIONS FOR THE CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES.

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### ASPARAGUS.

Fr. *Asperge*. Ger. *Spargel*.

GIANT.

CULTURE.—Soak the seed twenty-four hours in warm water, and sow early in spring, in drills, two inches deep and one foot apart from row to row. When one or two years old, the former preferred, transplant into permanent beds. The soil should be thoroughly enriched with manure and salt, and the plants should be set in trenches, six inches deep, and nine inches apart, placing the crown of the root two inches below the surface. The soil can scarcely be too rich.

### BEANS.

Fr. *Haricots nains*. Ger. *Stambohen*.

DWARF, BUSH OR SNAPS.

- |                                    |                                 |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 EARLY CHINA RED EYE,             | 6 EXTRA EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS, |
| 2 EARLY MOHAWK,                    | Or NEWINGTON WONDER,            |
| 3 EARLY RED VALENTINE,             | 7 WHITE CORN HILL,              |
| 4 GERMAN WAX,                      | 8 ROYAL DWARF KIDNEY,           |
| 5 EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS,          |                                 |
| 9 LARGE WHITE MARROW, OR MOUNTAIN. |                                 |

Under this name are classed all low-growing sorts, called in different catalogues, *Bush*, *Bunch*, *Snap*, *String*, or *Dwarf Beans*.

KINDS.—Nos. 3 and 6 are the earliest ; No. 2 the most hardy ; Nos. 1, 5, 7, 8 and 9 are very productive and best for main crop ; No. 4 is a new variety—dwarf, highly recommended, and a very popular market variety.

CULTURE.—About the first of May, select a warm, dry, sheltered spot ; dig and manure thoroughly, make drills an inch deep and two feet apart. Drop the Beans two inches apart in the drills, and cover not more than an inch deep. Keep hoed, when not wet, and the weeds killed.

**POLE, OR RUNNING BEANS.**Fr. *Haricots a rames.* Ger. *Stangbohnen.*

- 1 LONDON HORTICULTURAL,      2 LARGE WHITE LIMA,  
3 SCARLET RUNNER.

KINDS.—No. 1 is best for snaps ; No. 2 is best for Shell Beans and main crop ; No. 3 is an ornamental climber.

CULTURE.—If warm and dry, plant about the middle of May for an early crop ; and about the first of June plant Limas, and the other sorts for principal crop. Plant in hills four feet apart and two inches deep. Manure freely, and set poles for them to run up on

**BET.**Fr. *Betterave.* Ger. *Rothe Rube.*

- 1 EARLY TURNIP BASSANO,      5 IMPROVED LONG DARK  
2 EARLY BLOOD TURNIP,      BLOOD,  
3 IMPROVED EARLY BLOOD 6 FRENCH YELLOW SUGAR,  
TURNIP,\*      7 FRENCH WHITE SUGAR,  
4 LONG DARK BLOOD,      8 LONG RED MANGEL WURTZEL.

KINDS.—No. 1 is the earliest and best, if used when young ; Nos. 2 and 3 for general and winter use ; Nos. 4 and 5 for late and winter crops ; Nos. 6 and 7 are sweet and tender when young, and are used for sugar purposes ; No. 8 for stock feeding.

CULTURE.—For early Beets, sow as soon as the ground will admit, in drills, fourteen inches apart, and thin to six inches distant. For winter, sow about the middle of spring. Soak the seed twenty-four hours in lukewarm water before planting, and sow in freshly prepared ground.

**BROCOLI.**Fr. *Chou Brocoli.* Ger. *Italianische Kohl.*

EARLY PURPLE CAPE.

The above is the best variety, and the only one that succeeds well in this climate.

CULTURE.—Sow thinly in seed-bed about the middle of spring, and transplant and cultivate like Winter Cabbages. When they begin to flower, break the large leaves over the heads, to protect them from the sun, and gather before they commence running to seed.

**BRUSSELS SPROUTS.**Fr. *Chou de Bruxelles.* Ger. *Spronsen Kohl.*

BEST IMPORTED.

A species of Cabbage, forming innumerable little heads on the sides of the stock, about two inches in diameter.

CULTURE.—Sow the last of spring, and transplant in July. Cultivate same as Cabbages. A slight frost improves them.

\*Full face letters denote the varieties in colored Packets.



**CABBAGE.**Fr. *Chou Pommes.* Ger. *Wiessen Kopskohl.*

- |                                       |                                       |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 EARLY YORK,                         | 9 LARGE DRUMHEAD,                     |
| 2 EARLY LARGE YORK,                   | 10 <b>D. M. F. &amp; CO'S PREMIUM</b> |
| 3 EARLY SUGAR LOAF,                   | <b>LATE FLAT DUTCH,</b>               |
| 4 <b>EARLY WINNINGSTADT,</b>          | 11 LATE FLAT DUTCH,                   |
| 5 <b>EARLY WAKEFIELD,</b>             | 12 SAVOY, GREEN GLOBE,                |
| 6 IMPERIAL FRENCH OX HEART,           | 13 <b>SAVOY DRUMHEAD,</b>             |
| 7 <b>FINE RED DUTCH, FOR</b>          | 14 <b>STONE MASON MARBLEHEAD</b>      |
| <b>PICKLING,</b>                      | 15 <b>MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH</b>          |
| 8 <b>D. M. F. &amp; CO'S PREMIUM,</b> | <b>DRUMHEAD,</b>                      |
| <b>DRUMHEAD,</b>                      | 16 <b>IMPROVED AMERICAN SA-</b>       |
|                                       | <b>VOY.</b>                           |

KINDS.—Nos. 1, 3 and 5 are the earliest varieties; Nos. 2, 4 and 6 second early; No. 7, fine for cutting into shreds for pickles; Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11; 12, 13 and 14 are late kinds, and all good for winter use. We particularly recommend Nos. 8, 10 and 17 for general use, being the best on the list. No. 15 grows to a very large size; No. 16 is a popular market sort.

CULTURE.—Cultivate the ground thoroughly, and manure heavily. Sow the early sorts in hot-beds, early in spring, and transplant as soon as the weather will permit. The winter varieties may be sown in seed-bed, from the middle to the last of spring, and transplanted, when about six inches high, to twenty-eight inches apart each way. *They must be set in the ground up to the first leaf, no matter how long the stem may be.* They should be hoed every week.

**CARROT.**Fr. *Carrotte.* Ger. *Mohre.*

- |                                |                               |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 EARLY ENGLISH HORN,          | 4 <b>JAMES' INTERMEDIATE,</b> |
| 2 LONG ORANGE,                 | 5 LONG RED ALTRINGHAM,        |
| 3 <b>LONG ORANGE IMPROVED,</b> | 6 LARGE WHITE BELGIAN.        |

KINDS.—No. 1 is best for early table use; No. 4 for second early, and is highly recommended; Nos. 2 and 3 are best for general crop and winter use; Nos. 5 and 6 are also good for main crop and for feeding stock.

CULTURE.—Select a deep sandy loam, made rich by manuring the previous year; if freshly manured, the roots often grow prolonged and ill-shaped. If the seed be sown late in the spring, soak it a day or two in tepid water, and roll it in dry ashes or plaster. It will then get the start of the weeds. Sow in drills fifteen inches apart and one inch deep, and press the earth evenly over them.

**CAULIFLOWER.**Fr. *Chou-fleur.* Ger. *Blumen Kohl.*

- |                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 EARLY LONDON,      | 4 EARLY WALCHEREN, |
| 2 EARLY PARIS,       | 5 EARLY ERFURT,    |
| 3 EXTRA EARLY PARIS, | 6 LATE LONDON.     |

KINDS.—Nos. 2 and 3 will be found the finest for early use; Nos. 1 and 4 excellent for main crop; No. 6 good for late use; No. 3, the best in cultivation.

CULTURE.—For early use, sow in hot-bed about the middle of February,

and transplant as soon as the ground can be worked. For autumn or winter crop, sow about the middle of spring, and transplant like Winter Cabbages. Hoe deep and often, and water freely.

### CELERY.

Fr. *Celeri.* Ger. *Sellerie.*

1 SEYMOUR'S WHITE SOLID,

3 **DWARF WHITE SOLID,**

2 SEYMOUR'S RED SOLID,

4 CELERIAC, OR TURNIP-ROOTED.

KINDS.—No. 1 is best for main crop; No. 2 is favorable on account of the color; No. 3 highly recommended for early use as well as general crop; No. 4 is raised for the root.

CULTURE.—For early use, sow very early in spring, in hot-bed, and when three inches high, plant out in a well-prepared bed, which must be covered in frosty weather. For the principal crop, sow early in the spring, very shallow, in a seed-bed, and when the plants are six inches high, transplant six inches apart into trenches for blanching. The trenches should be four feet apart, a foot wide, and ten inches deep. Fill the bottom with well-rotted manure, and as the plants continue to grow, fill the earth around them.

### CORN.

1 EARLY SWEET, OR SUGAR,

2 STOWELL'S EVERGREEN SWEET.

KINDS.—No. 1 is the earliest garden kind and is very rich and sweet; No. 2 is very sweet and remains a long time fit for boiling.

CULTURE.—Plant in hills three feet apart each way, and four or five kernels in a hill. Hoe often, drawing the earth to the stems; break off all side shoots. Make the ground rich with well-rotted manure.

### CRESS.

Fr. *Cressen.* Ger. *Kresse.*

CURLED.

CULTURE.—This plant needs very little cultivation; it will grow with but very little care. Sow rather thick, in shallow drills, and at short intervals throughout the season. Keep the weeds down till it gets well started, and it will take care of itself.

### CUCUMBER.

Fr. *Concomber.* Ger. *Gurken.*

1 **EARLY RUSSIAN,**

5 LONDON LONG GREEN,

2 EARLY FRAME,

6 LONG GREEN,

3 EARLY SHORT GREEN,

7 **EARLY WHITE SPINE,**

4 EARLY CLUSTER,

8 **IMPROVED LONG GREEN,**

9 **GHERKIN, FOR PICKLES.**

KINDS.—No. 1 is the earliest variety by about ten days; Nos. 2, 3 and 4 are all excellent standard early kinds; No. 7 very fine for market and highly recommended; No. 5 is the standard sort for main crop and for pickles; No. 8 a

greatly improved variety and highly recommended; No. 9 is used exclusively for pickles.

**CULTURE.**—Culture in the open air is of the simplest character. Merely dig a hole in the ground, a foot wide and six inches deep, and fill in with well-rotted manure, and cover with four inches of earth, and plant a few seeds, and the result is certain. Make the hills six feet apart, and when the plants have made three leaves, nip off the points to make them branch out, which will also make them fruit sooner.

### EGG PLANT.

Fr. *Aubergine*. Ger. *Cierpeflanze*.

1 **EARLY PURPLE,**

3 **LARGE NEW YORK PURPLE.**

2 **D. M. & F. CO.'S IMPROVED LARGE PURPLE.**

**KINDS.**—No. 1 is the earliest; No. 2 the largest and finest in cultivation; No. 3 good for general use.

**CULTURE.**—Sow in hot-beds very early in spring, and transplant to two and a half feet apart each way, in very rich, warm ground. Keep the plants well watered, and cultivate and hoe same as Cabbages.

### ENDIVE.

Fr. *Chicoree*. Ger. *Endivien*.

**GREEN CURLED.**

**CULTURE.**—Sow from late in spring till middle of summer, in shallow drills, fourteen inches apart. Thin out to one foot apart, and when fully grown, tie over the outer leaves every week or two, in dry weather, to blanch.

### KOHL RABI.

Fr. *Chov-rave*. Ger. *Kohl-rabüiber*.

**GREEN.**

**CULTURE.**—Cultivate same as Cabbage, only that in earthing up the plant, be careful not to cover up the globular part. They should only be used when they have attained their full growth.

### KALE.

Fr. *Chou Vert*. Ger. *Grüne Kohl*.

**GREEN CURLED SCOTCH.**

Is the kind most generally cultivated. It is very hardy, and, like the Savoy, improved by moderate frost.

**CULTURE.**—Should be cultivated like Cabbages.

### LEEK.

Fr. *Poireau*. Ger. *Luch*.

**LONDON.**

**CULTURE.**—Sow early in spring, in drills fourteen inches apart, and thin

to six inches. Hoe often, drawing the earth close up to them. If desired to blanch them very white, transplant into trenches, and earth up as they grow, like Celery.

## LETTUCE.

Fr. *Laitue*. Ger. *Lattich-salat*.

- |                                    |                        |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 EARLY CURLED SILESIA,            | 4 LARGE DRUMHEAD,      |
| 2 EARLY WHITE HEAD,                | 5 FRANKFORT HEAD.      |
| 3 EARLY BOSTON CURLED,             | 6 PHILADELPHIA BUTTER, |
| 7 <b>FERRY'S EARLY PRIZE HEAD.</b> |                        |

KINDS.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are considered best for early use; Nos. 4 and 5 are old and well-known standard varieties; No. 7 is the best for main crop, for market, or for family use. It will keep longer in season than any other kind, is prompt to head, slow to seed, and of excellent flavor and very tender.

CULTURE.—For early use, sow under glass, with slight heat, in March. For later supplies, sow in open ground as soon as the season will permit; transplant to one foot apart, and keep well cultivated.

## MELON, MUSK.

Fr. *Melon*. Ger. *Melone*.

- |                            |                                 |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 EARLY YELLOW CANTELOUPE, | 5 <b>IMPROVED GREEN NUTMEG,</b> |
| 2 LONG YELLOW,             | 6 PINE APPLE,                   |
| 3 SKILLMAN'S FINE NETTED,  | 7 ALLEN'S SUPERB,               |
| 4 GREEN NUTMEG,            | 8 GREEN PERSIAN,                |
| 9 <b>NEW WHITE JAPAN.</b>  |                                 |

KINDS.—Nos. 5 and 9 will be found to be the earliest and best Musk Melons in cultivation; Nos. 7, 8 and 4 are very popular market sorts; No. 3 is very sweet and delicious and good for general crop; No. 6 resembles the Pine Apple in flavor.

CULTURE.—Select a good sandy soil; enrich thoroughly with decomposed stable manure. Plant in hills six feet apart each way, eight or ten seeds in a hill, and when well up, thin out to three or four plants in a hill.

## MELON, WATER.

Fr. *Melon d'eau*. Ger. *Wassermelone*.

- |                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 LONG ISLAND,           | 3 MOUNTAIN SWEET,         |
| 2 BLACK SPANISH,         | 4 <b>MOUNTAIN SPROUT,</b> |
| 5 CITRON, FOR PRESERVES. |                           |

KINDS.—No. 4 is the earliest kind; No. 3 the best on the whole for general crop; No. 2 is a very delicious red-cored sort; No. 1 is the popular market variety; No. 5 is used only for preserves.

CULTURE.—Prepare the ground the same as for Musk Melons, giving them the same culture, but plant eight feet apart each way. They should never be planted in the vicinity of other vines, as they will hybridize. Seed two years old is preferable to plant.

**MUSTARD.**Fr. *Moutarde*. Ger. *Senf*.

WHITE ENGLISH.

Is used for salad when young, and the seed is much used for pickling.

CULTURE.—Mustard should be sown at all times of the season, every two or three weeks, either in beds or drills, and covered very slightly. The seeds should be watered freely, as moisture is indispensable to their growth.

**NASTURTIUM.**Fr. *Capucine*. Ger. *Kapuzinerblume*.

TALL YELLOW.

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, in drills one inch deep; they should be sown by the side of a fence, or trellis work, to climb upon.

**OKRA.**Fr. *Gombo*. Ger. *Essbarer Hibiscus*.

DWARF WHITE.

CULTURE.—Sow, thinly in drills two feet apart, and cover lightly. When well up thin out to nine inches apart; hoe frequently, drawing the earth to the stems as they continue to grow. Gather the pods when quite green, and an inch and a half long.

**ONION.**Fr. *Ognon*. Ger. *Zwiebel*.

- 1 LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD,
- 2 LARGE YELLOW,
- 3 YELLOW DANVERS,
- 4 WHITE PORTUGAL,

- 5 WHITE SILVER SKIN, FOR PICKLING,
- 6 **RED GLOBE,**
- 7 **NEW WHITE GLOBE,**
- 8 **TRUE YELLOW DANVERS.**

KINDS.—No. 2 is the earliest kind, and good for market purposes. Nos. 1 and 6 are very hardy, keep well and are more generally cultivated for shipping. Nos. 3 and 8 are great producers and very popular. Nos. 4, 5 and 7 are used when young for pickling and for table when full grown.

CULTURE.—Make the soil very rich by manuring heavily; pulverize the ground finely and sow in drills fourteen inches apart at the rate of four pounds to the acre. After sowing go over the ground with a roller. Weed three or four times thoroughly, and hoe often. They will succeed any number of years on the same ground, if well enriched each year.

**PARSNIP.**Fr. *Panais*. Ger. *Pastinake*.

- 1 LONG DUTCH,

- 2 **HOLLOW CROWN.**

KINDS.—No. 1 is a fine variety; roots long, smooth and well formed; very sweet and sugary; No. 2 is equally as good in quality, but differs from No. 1 in the leaves arising from a cavity on the top or crown of the root.

**CULTURE.**—Sow early in spring, in a rich, sandy loam, in drills tolerably deep, and cover evenly with a rake. Hoe often, until the leaves cover the ground. The seed is slow to germinate, and is frequently a long time in coming up.

### PARSLEY.

Fr. *Persil.* Ger. *Petersilie.*

FINE DOUBLE CURLED.

**CULTURE.**—Soak the seed a few hours in warm water, and sow in drills half an inch deep, early in April. When well up, thin to six inches apart. Parsley is slow to germinate, and when sown late in dry weather, often fails entirely.

### PEPPER.

Fr. *Piment.* Ger. *Pfeffer.*

1 LARGE SQUASH,

2 LARGE BELL, OR BULL NOSE.

**KINDS.**—No. 1 is tomato-shaped, very mild and pleasant to the taste, and is used for pickling alone. No. 2 is of a more square form, thick, hard, mild; suitable for filling with cabbage, etc., and for a stuffed pickle.

**CULTURE.**—Sow very early in spring, in hot-bed. Transplant when three inches high, one foot apart, in eighteen inch drills, and earth up a little at one or two hoeings. Guano, or bird manure applied to the surface of the ground, will be found to increase the product wonderfully.

### PEAS.

Fr. *Pois.* Ger. *Erbsen.*

1 D. M. F. & CO.'S EXTRA EARLY,

9 LARGE BLUE IMPERIAL.

2 CARTER'S FIRST CROP,

10 LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT,

3 EXTRA EARLY KENT,

11 LARGE BLACK-EYED MARROWFAT.

4 EXTRA EARLY DAN'L O'ROUKE.

12 CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.

5 EARLY PRINCE ALBERT.

13 CHAMPION OF FRANCE.

6 EARLY PRIZE TAKER,

14 BISHOP'S EARLY DWARF.

7 HARRISON'S PERFECTION,

15 BISHOP'S LONG POD DWARF.

8 YORKSHIRE HERO,

16 DWARF TOM THUMB.

17 McLEAN'S LITTLE GEM.

**KINDS.**—We recommend for first crop, Nos. 1 and 2; for second early, Nos. 3, 4 and 6; for late crop, Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13; Nos. 14, 15, 16 and 17 are dwarf varieties, and require no sticks; 17 is very dwarf and green wrinkled, and of most delicious flavor. For a late Pea, No. 12 is unsurpassed.

**CULTURE.**—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in double rows, three or four feet apart, and cover two and a half or three inches deep. If dry, soak the seed a few hours before planting. *The crop should be gathered as fast as it becomes fit for use.* If only a few pods begin to ripen, young pods will not only cease to form, but those partly advanced will cease to enlarge.

**RADISH.**Fr. *Rave*. Ger. *Rettig*.

- 1 **EARLY LONG SCARLET** 5 EARLY RED, TURNIP-ROOTED,  
**SHORT TOP, IMPROVED,** 6 EARLY WHITE, TURNIP-ROOTED,  
 2 EARLY LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP, 7 **NEW FRENCH BREAKFAST,**  
 3 EARLY LONG SCARLET, 8 BLACK SPANISH, WINTER,  
 4 **EARLY ROSE, OLIVE SHAPED,** 9 **ROSE CHINA, WINTER.**

KINDS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are best for early sowing; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 for second crop; Nos. 8 and 9 for winter crop. No. 9 is fine; keeps like a Turnip; Nos. 3 and 7, the finest for early table use, and the most popular sorts.

CULTURE.—For the first crop, sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and for a succession, every two weeks throughout the season. Select a warm, sandy loam, manure freely, and sow in twelve-inch drills, two or three inches apart. Water copiously every day.

**RHUBARB.**Fr. *Rhubarbe*. Ger. *Rhubarber*.

GIANT.

CULTURE.—Select deep, retentive soil—the richer its condition and the deeper it is stirred, the better. Sow in drills an inch deep, and thin out to six inches apart. In the autumn, trench a piece of ground, and manure it well, and transplant to three feet apart each way. Cover the first winter, and manure each year.

**SALSIFY, OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.**Fr. *Salsifis*. Ger. *Bocksbart*.

CULTURE.—Select a light, deep soil, manure heavily, plow deeply, and sow in drills fourteen inches apart, and half an inch deep. When well up, thin out to six inches apart. The after-culture should be the same as that of Carrots. They will keep well in the ground till spring.

**SPINAGE.**Fr. *Epinard*. Ger. *Spinat*.

- 1 ROUND SUMMER, 2 PRICKLY, WINTER.

KINDS.—No. 1 is for summer use; No. 2 for winter use.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills one foot apart, and cover a quarter of an inch deep. When well up, thin out to eight inches apart. Sow as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and hoe often. No. 2 should be sown in August or September. Cover the plants with straw during the winter.

**SQUASH.**Fr. *Courge.* Ger. *Kurbiss.*

- |                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 EARLY BUSH SCALLOP,   | 4 WINTER CROOKNECK,       |
| 2 SUMMER CROOKNECK,     | 5 <b>TRUE HUBBARD,</b>    |
| 3 VEGETABLE MARROW,     | 6 VALPARISO, OR COCOANUT, |
| 7 <b>BOSTON MARROW.</b> |                           |

KINDS.—Nos. 1 and 2 are the best early sorts; Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 are autumn or winter varieties; Nos. 5 and 7 are particularly recommended.

CULTURE.—Squashes should be sown the same time that Cucumbers and Melons are, and should receive the same culture. The summer varieties should be planted three feet apart, and the winter six feet apart, on accounts of the vines.

**TOMATO.**Fr. *Pomme de Amour.* Ger. *Liebsopfel.*

- |                                 |                                 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 LARGE RED,                    | 5 CHERRY,                       |
| 2 <b>FERRY'S IMPROVED EARLY</b> | 6 LARGE RED FEGEE.              |
| <b>LARGE SMOOTH RED,</b>        | 7 <b>KEYES' EARLY PROLIFIC,</b> |
| 3 LARGE YELLOW,                 | 8 <b>GEN. GRANT,</b>            |
| 4 <b>TILDEN,</b>                | 9 <b>HUBBARD'S CURLED LEAF.</b> |

KINDS.—No. 9 is the the earliest; Nos. 2 and 7 are also early; Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 8 are best for general crop; No. 9 is a new variety, highly recommended and, where tested, has given general satisfaction; No. 5 is often used for pickling. We particularly recommend No. 2 for table use.

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-bed, in March, or in pots, in a warm window. When about two inches high, transplant in single plants into warm, rich, light soil; water freely and protect from the sun a few days. Train on tressel work, or tie to sticks. The hills should be four feet apart.

**TOBACCO.**

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF.

CULTURE.—Sow very early in spring, on ground manured well with wood ashes. Cover very lightly, and when six inches high, transplant into rows six feet apart each way, and cultivate thoroughly with plow and hoe.

**TURNIP.**Fr. *Navel.* Ger. *Steckrube.*

- |                                  |                                    |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH,        | 8 YELLOW SWEDE, OR RUTA BAGA,      |
| 2 <b>IMPROVED EARLY RED TOP,</b> | 9 D. M. F. & CO.'S IMPROVED PURPLE |
| <b>STRAP-LEAVED,</b>             | TOP YELLOW RUTA BAGA,              |
| 3 EARLY WHITE STONE,             | 10 CARTER'S PURPLE TOP IMPERIAL    |
| 4 LARGE WHITE GLOBE,             | SWEDE, OR RUTA BAGA,               |
| 5 FLAT FIELD, RED TOP,           | 11 SWEET RUSSIAN, OR WHITE RUTA    |
| 6 LARGE WHITE FLAT NORFOLK,      | BAGA.                              |
| 7 YELLOW ABERDEEN,               |                                    |

KINDS.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are best for spring sowing; Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 for fall and winter; Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11 should be sown in July. We particu-



larly recommend No. 2 for early use and main crop, and No. 9 for general and winter use.

**CULTURE.**—Sow the early kinds as soon as the ground will permit, in the spring. For main crop, sow from the middle of July till the last of August, except Nos. 8, 9 and 10, which should not be sown later than July; these are usually sown in drills twelve inches apart, and thinned to six inches. The other kinds can be sown in drills, or broadcast. Hoe them a month after sowing.

### **WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.**

Thin makes a fine pasture, and in conjunction with Blue Grass makes the finest of Lawns. Sow six pounds to the acre early in spring.

### **ALSIKE, OR SWEDISH CLOVER.**

This, in many sections, is esteemed more highly than any other variety, and is becoming very popular. It affords more feed than almost any other kind. Sow same as Medium Red Clover, about eight pounds per acre.

### **EXTRA CLEAN BLUE GRASS.**

The best pasturage grass for our soil and climate, succeeding finely on our hill farms, and producing the most nourishing food for cattle, retaining its good qualities till a late period in winter, and in the South affording abundant food throughout the winter. In conjunction with White Clover, it forms the finest and closest of lawns; for this purpose, use 20 pounds of Blue Grass and 10 of White Clover. If sown by itself, 10 pounds per acre will be sufficient, sown early in the spring.

Most of the seed that is offered is in the chaff, it being very difficult to separate it, but we have a process by which we obtain the seed perfectly clean, which is much preferred to the common seed.

## AROMATIC, MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS.

---

### ANISE.

Fr. *Anis*. Ger. *Anis*.

CULTURE.—Sow where it is to stand, early in spring, in light soil, and thin the plants to three inches apart.

### BALM.

Fr. *Melisse*. Ger. *Melisse*.

CULTURE.—Plant ten inches apart, giving plenty of water. It is a hardy perennial, and can be easily propagated, either by slips, or parting the roots in spring.

### CARAWAY.

Fr. *Carvi*. Ger. *Kummul*.

CULTURE.—Sow in the spring or autumn, and thin so as to give the plant a foot of room. A hardy biennial and cultivated only for the seed.

### CORIANDER.

Fr. *Coriandre*. Ger. *Koriander*.

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, where they are to remain, in drills, ten inches apart. When well up, thin the plants to four inches apart, and keep clear from weeds.

### DILL.

Fr. *L'Aneth*. Ger. *Dill*.

CULTURE.—Sow the seeds either early in the spring, or soon after they are ripe, in light soil. Thin, if crowded, and keep clear from weeds.

### HOREHOUND.

Fr. *Marrube*. Ger. *Andorn*.

CULTURE.—Sow the seeds in the spring, in any common soil; it scarcely needs any attention; may be propagated by dividing the roots.

**HYSSOP.**

Fr. *Hysope*. Ger. *Isopp*.

CULTURE.—Sow in sandy soil, giving each plant eighteen inches space. It is propagated by slips, by dividing the roots, or by sowing seed in spring.

**LAVENDER.**

Fr. *Levande*. Ger. *Spiklavendel*.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in drills ten inches apart, and transplant into dry soil of medium richness, and it will be more highly aromatic. Give each plant two feet space. For drying, gather the flowers before they begin to fade in the least.

**ROSEMARY.**

Fr. *Romarin*. Ger. *Rosmarin*.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in drills, sixteen inches apart, and transplant the next fall or spring. It may be raised by planting slips or cuttings.

**RUE.**

Fr. *Rue*. Ger. *Rante*.

CULTURE.—Rue is propagated by seeds, cuttings, or slips. It must not have a very rich soil, nor be suffered to run to seed. Sow the seed and cultivate the same as Hyssop.

**SAGE.**

Fr. *Sauge*. Ger. *Salbei*.

CULTURE.—Sage is raised from seed, slips, or cuttings, and likes a dry fertile soil. Sow early in the spring, in shallow drills, eighteen inches apart, and press the earth over them, covering them not over half an inch deep. In the fall, or following spring, transplant into rows eighteen inches apart each way.

**SAFFRON.**

Fr. *Safran*. Ger. *Safran*.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed as early in the spring as the ground will admit, where they are to remain, in drills eighteen inches apart, and six inches apart in the row; when three or four inches high, thin to one foot apart.

**SWEET BASIL.**

Fr. *Basilie*. Ger. *Basilicum*.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills and cultivate the same as Saffron. The seeds and small tops are used for flavoring soups and sauces, and have a strong flavor of cloves.

**SWEET FENNEL.**

Fr. *Fenouil*. Ger. *Frenchel*.

CULTURE.—Sow and cultivate same as Anise. The seed is used for flavoring apple-sauce and pies, and has an agreeable flavor; is also used for medicinal purposes.

**SWEET MARJORAM.**

Fr. *Marjolaine*. Ger. *Marjoram*.

CULTURE.—Marjoram is propagated solely by seed in open weather, and should be sown in drills six inches apart, and at the depth of one-fourth of an inch. No other cultivation is necessary than to hoe the plants occasionally, and keep them free from weeds.

**SUMMER SAVORY.**

Fr. *Sarriette*. Ger. *Saturei*.

CULTURE.—This may be propagated from seed sown in open ground, at the period of the flowering of the Peach, in a light, rich soil. If moderately thinned, the young plants may remain where sown, or transplanted into rows.

**THYME.**

Fr. *Thym*. Ger. *Thymain*.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed as early in the spring as the ground will admit, in a border of fine earth, either broadcast, or in drills, six inches apart; cover lightly. The after-culture is similar to that of other sweet herbs.

# Flowers Blooming the First Season.

- Abronia*, umbellata.  
 " arenaria.  
 " mixed.  
*Acroclinium*, album.  
 " roseum.  
*Adonis*, autumnalis.  
*Ageratum*, Mexicanum.  
 " conspicuum.  
 " mixed.  
*Agrostemma*, Cœli-Rosa.  
*Agrostis*, nebulosa.  
 " plumosa.  
*Alonsoa*, grandiflora.  
 " Warszewiczii.  
 " mixed.  
*Alyssum*, maritimum.  
*Amaranthus*, melancholicus ruber.  
 " tricolor.  
*Ammobium*, alatum.  
*Anagallis*, grandiflora Garibaldi.  
 " " Eugenie.  
 " " Napoleon III.  
 " " mixed.  
*Argemone*, graniflora.  
 " Mexicana.  
 " Hunnemanni.  
 " mixed.  
*Aster*, new peony-flowered, la superbe.  
 " imbricque pompon.  
 " giant Emperor.  
 " Victoria.  
 " rose-flowered.  
 " porcupine, or hedgehog.  
 " dwarf pyramid.  
 " dwarf chrysanthemum-flowered.  
 " Reid's improved quilled.  
 " German quilled.  
*Bachelor's Button*, Centaurea cyanus.  
 " " " moschata-atropurpurea.  
*Balsam*, double solferino.  
 " camellia-flowered.  
 " improved rose-flowered.
- Balsam*, atrosanguinea plenissima.  
 " double tall.  
 " " dwarf.  
*Balloon Vine*, Cardiospermum Halicababum.  
*Bartonia*, aurea.  
*Belvidere*.  
*Brachycome*, iberidifolia.  
 " alba-flora.  
 " mixed.  
*Briza*, maxima.  
 " gracilis.  
*Browallia*, elata cœrulea.  
 " " alba.  
 " " grandiflora.  
 " " mixed.  
*Calampelis*, scabra.  
*Calandrinia*, grandiflora.  
 " umbellata.  
*Calliopsis*, tinctoria bicolor.  
 " " marmorata.  
 " " atrosanguinea.  
 " filifolia.  
 " Burridgi atropurpurea.  
 " cardaminifolia.  
 " mixed.  
*Callirhoe*, involucrata.  
 " pedata.  
 " " nana.  
*Campanula*, Lorei.  
 " " alba.  
 " " mixed.  
*Canary-Bird Flower*, Tropæolum peregrinum.  
*Candytuft*, purple.  
 " white.  
 " rocket.  
 " fragrant.  
 " mixed.  
*Castor Bean*, Ricinus sanguineus.  
 " " tricolor.  
 " " mixed.

## Flowers Blooming the First Season.

(CONTINUED.)

<i>Catananche</i> , cœrulea.	<i>Cypress Vine</i> , scarlet.
.. bicolor.	.. white.
.. mixed.	.. rose.
<i>Catchfly</i> , <i>Silene armeria alba</i> .	.. mixed.
.. .. rubra.	<i>Datura</i> , <i>Wrightii</i> .
.. .. rosea.	.. chlorantha fl pl.
.. .. mixed.	.. fastuosa alba fl pl.
<i>Chlora</i> , grandiflora.	.. mixed.
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> , double white.	<i>Didiscus</i> , cœrulea.
.. yellow.	<i>Eschscholtzia</i> , Californica.
.. Burridgeanum.	.. crocea alba.
.. mixed.	.. mixed.
<i>Clarkia</i> , pulchella flore-pleno.	<i>Eutoca</i> , viscida.
.. integripetala.	.. .. alba striata.
.. elegans flore pleno.	.. .. mixed.
.. mixed.	<i>Evening Primrose</i> , <i>Oenothera acaulis</i>
<i>Clintonia</i> , elegans.	.. alba.
.. pulchella.	<i>Forget-Me-Not</i> , <i>Myosotis palustris</i> .
.. .. atropurpurea.	<i>Four O'Clock</i> , gold-striped.
.. mixed.	.. red.
<i>Cockscomb</i> , <i>Celosia cristata</i> ; mixed, tall.	.. scarlet.
.. .. dw'f, crim.	.. silver-striped.
.. .. yellow.	.. white.
.. .. rose.	.. yellow.
.. .. mixed.	.. variegated foliage.
<i>Collinsia</i> , bicolor.	.. sweet-scented.
.. alba.	.. mixed.
.. grandiflora.	<i>Gilia</i> , capitata.
.. mixed.	.. tricolor.
<i>Commelina</i> , cœlestis.	<i>Globe Amaranth</i> .
.. alba.	.. .. Gomphrena globosa, purple
.. mixed.	.. .. white.
<i>Convolvulus minor</i> , tricolor.	.. .. flesh-colored
.. .. alba.	.. .. orange.
.. .. striata.	.. .. striped.
.. .. mixed.	.. .. mixed.
.. .. flore-pleno.	<i>Gnaphalium</i> , fœtidum.
<i>Crepis</i> , barbata.	<i>Godetia</i> , rubicunda splendens.
.. rubra.	.. roseo-alba (Tom Thumb).
.. flore-alba.	<i>Gourds</i> , orange.
.. mixed.	.. white, egg-shaped.
<i>Cuphea</i> , silenoides.	.. pear-shaped.
.. Zimpanii.	.. apple-shaped.
.. mixed.	.. mixed.

## Flowers Blooming the First Season.

(CONTINUED.)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <i>Grammanthes</i> , gentianoides.                       | <i>Lupin</i> , <i>Lupinus</i> Hartwegii.                |
| “ lutea.   | “ “ Cruikshankii.                                       |
| “ mixed.   | <i>Lythrum</i> , roseum superbum.                       |
| <i>Gypsophila</i> , elegans.                             | <i>Maurandya</i> , Barclayana.                          |
| “ muralis.   | “ mixed.  |
| <i>Helichrysum</i> , bracteatum.                         | <i>Marigold</i> , Cape, <i>Calendula poncei</i> fl pl.  |
| “ nanum atrosanguineum.                                  | “ “ “ pluvialis.  |
| “ compositum album.                                      | “ French, <i>Tagetes signata-</i>                       |
| “ “ maximum.   | pumila.   |
| <i>Helipterum</i> , Sanfordii.                           | <i>Mignonette</i> , Sweet, <i>Reseda odorata-</i>       |
| “ anthemoides.   | grandiflora.  |
| <i>Hibiscus</i> , Africanus.                             | <i>Mimulus</i> , moschatus. (Musk Plant).               |
| <i>Honesty</i> , <i>Lunaria annua</i> .                  | “ punctatus. (Monker Flower).                           |
| <i>Humea</i> , elegans.                                  | <i>Morning Glory</i> , <i>Convolvulus major</i> , blue. |
| <i>Hyacinth Bean</i> , ( <i>Dolichos lablab</i> ) purple | “ “ “ “ striped.  |
| “ “ “ “ white.   | “ “ “ “ crimson   |
| “ “ “ “ mixed.   | “ “ “ “ white.  |
| <i>Ice Plant</i> , <i>Mesembryanthemum crystal-</i>      | “ “ “ “ purple.   |
| linum.   | “ “ “ “ mixed.  |
| <i>Indian Shot</i> , <i>Canna Indica</i> .               | <i>Mourning Bride</i> , <i>Scabiosa atropurpurea</i>    |
| <i>Ipomea</i> , coccinea.                                | “ “ “ candidissima.                                     |
| “ bona nox.  | “ “ “ coccinea.   |
| “ limbata.   | “ “ “ mixed.  |
| “ “ hybrida.   | <i>Nasturtium</i> , dwarf, ( <i>Tropæolum minor</i> )   |
| “ mixed.   | Crystal Palace Gem.                                     |
| <i>Kaulfussia</i> , amelloides.                          | “ “ scarlet.  |
| “ “ alba.  | “ “ King Theodore.                                      |
| “ “ atrovioleacea.                                       | “ “ beauty.   |
| “ mixed.   | “ “ yellow.   |
| <i>Job's Tears</i> , <i>Coix lachryma</i> .              | “ “ pearl.  |
| <i>Larkspur</i> , <i>Delphinium ajacis</i> .             | “ “ rose.   |
| “ “ cardiopetalum.                                       | “ “ King of Tom Thumbs                                  |
| “ “ formosum.  | “ “ mixed.  |
| <i>Leptosiphon</i> , androsaceus.                        | <i>Nemesia</i> , versicolor.                            |
| <i>Limnanthes</i> , Douglassi.                           | <i>Nolana</i> , atriplicifolia.                         |
| <i>Linum</i> , grandiflorum rubrum.                      | “ prostrata.  |
| <i>Lobelia</i> , gracilis.                               | “ mixed.  |
| <i>Love Grove</i> , <i>Nemophila insignis</i> .          | <i>Nycterinia</i> , capensis.                           |
| “ “ atomaria.  | “ selaginoides.   |
| “ “ maculata.  | “ “ alba.   |
| “ “ mixed.   | “ mixed.  |
| <i>Love-in-a-Mist</i> , <i>Nigella Damascena</i>         | <i>Petunia</i> , phœnicia                               |
| “ “ “ nana fl pl.  | “ hybrida.  |
|  | “ double.   |

# Flowers Blooming the First Season.

(CONCLUDED.)

<i>Phlox Drummondii</i> , alba.	<i>Snapdragon</i> , <i>Antirrhinum majus</i>
“ scarlet.	“ “ “ caryophyl-
“ rosea.	“ “ “ loides.
“ Black Warrior.	“ “ “ mixed.
“ Leopoldii.	“ “ “ Tom Thumb.
“ Queen Victoria.	<i>Stocks</i> , double German Ten Week.
“ marmorata alba	<i>Sunflower</i> , double.
“ rosea.	<i>Sweet Peas</i> , purple.
“ fine mixed.	“ scarlet.
<i>Pink</i> , <i>Dianthus Chinensis</i> fl pl.	“ striped.
“ “ plumarius.	“ Painted Lady.
“ “ <i>Chinensis Heddewegii</i>	“ invincible scarlet.
“ fl pl.	“ “ black.
“ “ <i>Chinensis laciniatus</i> fl	“ mixed.
“ pl.	<i>Tassel Flower</i> , <i>Cacalia coccinea</i> .
“ “ <i>Heddewegii diadematus</i>	<i>Thunbergia</i> , alata.
“ fl pl.	“ aëtrantiaca.
“ “ <i>Chinensis imperialis</i> fl	“ Bakeri.
“ pl.	“ mixed.
<i>Poppy</i> , carnation.	<i>Verbena</i> , <i>aubletia grandiflora</i> .
<i>Portulaca</i> , alba.	“ niveni.
“ aurea.	“ venosa.
“ striata.	“ hybrida.
“ caryophylloides.	“ “ blue.
“ mixed.	“ “ Italian.
“ grandiflora fl pl. double.	“ “ auriculæ-flora.
<i>Rhodanthe</i> , Manglesi.	“ “ fine mixed.
“ maculata.	<i>Whitlavia</i> , grandiflora.
“ “ alba.	<i>Xeranthemum</i> , <i>atropurpureum</i> .
“ mixed.	“ yellow.
<i>Salpiglossis</i> , hybrida.	“ white.
<i>Salvia</i> , <i>Rœmeriana</i> .	“ mixed.
“ patens.	<i>Zinnia</i> , double carmine.
<i>Sanvitalia</i> , flore pleno.	“ “ scarlet.
<i>Saponaria</i> , Calabrica.	“ “ purple.
“ “ rosea.	“ “ crimson.
“ “ alba.	“ “ lilac.
“ mixed.	“ “ deep scarlet.
<i>Sensitive Plant</i> , <i>Mimosa pudica</i> .	“ “ “ purple.
<i>Snapdragon</i> , <i>Antirrhinum majus album</i> .	“ “ extra fine mixed.
“ “ “ brilliant.	“ “ alba plenissima.
“ “ “ Delila.	“ “ orange.



## Flowers Blooming the Second Season.

<i>Adlumia</i> , cirrhosa. (Climbing Fumitory)	<i>Lathyrus</i> . latifolius (Everlasting Pea).
<i>Agrostemma</i> , coronaria.	" " " rose.
<i>Alyssum</i> , saxatile.	" " " white.
<i>Canterbury Bell</i> , double white.	" " " mixed
" " " blue.	<i>Lobelia</i> , cardinalis (Cardinal Flower).
" " " mixed.	<i>Lychnis</i> , chalconica (London Pride).
<i>Carnation</i> , fine double selves.	<i>Pampas Grass</i> , <i>Gynierium argenteum</i> .
" " striped.	<i>Pansy</i> , very large stained.
" double dwarf, early flowered.	" Faust, Roi des Noirs.
" " perpetual flowered.	" copper colored.
" choicest white ground.	" violet, white-edged.
" " yellow ground.	" variegated, or striped.
" English seedling.	" bronze, auricula-flowered.
" choicest Italian.	" purple, white-edged.
" " German.	" sky-blue.
" extra fine mixed double Picotee.	" purple and yellow.
" mixed.	" white.
<i>Cobea</i> , scandens.	" fine mixed.
<i>Columbine</i> , <i>Aquilegia alba plena</i> .	<i>Salvia</i> , splendens compacta.
" " caryophylloides.	<i>Stocks</i> , Brompton.
" " Skinneri.	" Emperor, or perpetual.
" " mixed, double.	<i>Sweet William</i> , <i>Dianthus barbatus</i> .
<i>Daisy</i> , double.	" marginatus (Perfection)
<i>Evening Primrose</i> , <i>Oenothera Lamarckian</i> .	" oculatus marginatus.
<i>Foxglove</i> , <i>Digitalis</i> , splendid mixed.	" finest mixed.
<i>Hollyhock</i> , <i>Althea rosea</i> , double.	" double, extra fine.
<i>Jerusalem Cherry</i> , <i>Solanum capsicastrum</i> .	<i>Tree Cypress</i> , <i>Ipomopsis elegans</i> .
<i>Larkspur</i> , <i>Delphinium elatum</i> .	<i>Valerian</i> , <i>Polemonium cœruleum</i> .
" " grandiflorum album.	<i>Violet</i> , English, sweet scented.
	<i>Wall Flower</i> , Brown's early.
	" double.

## Ornamental Grass & Foliage Plants.

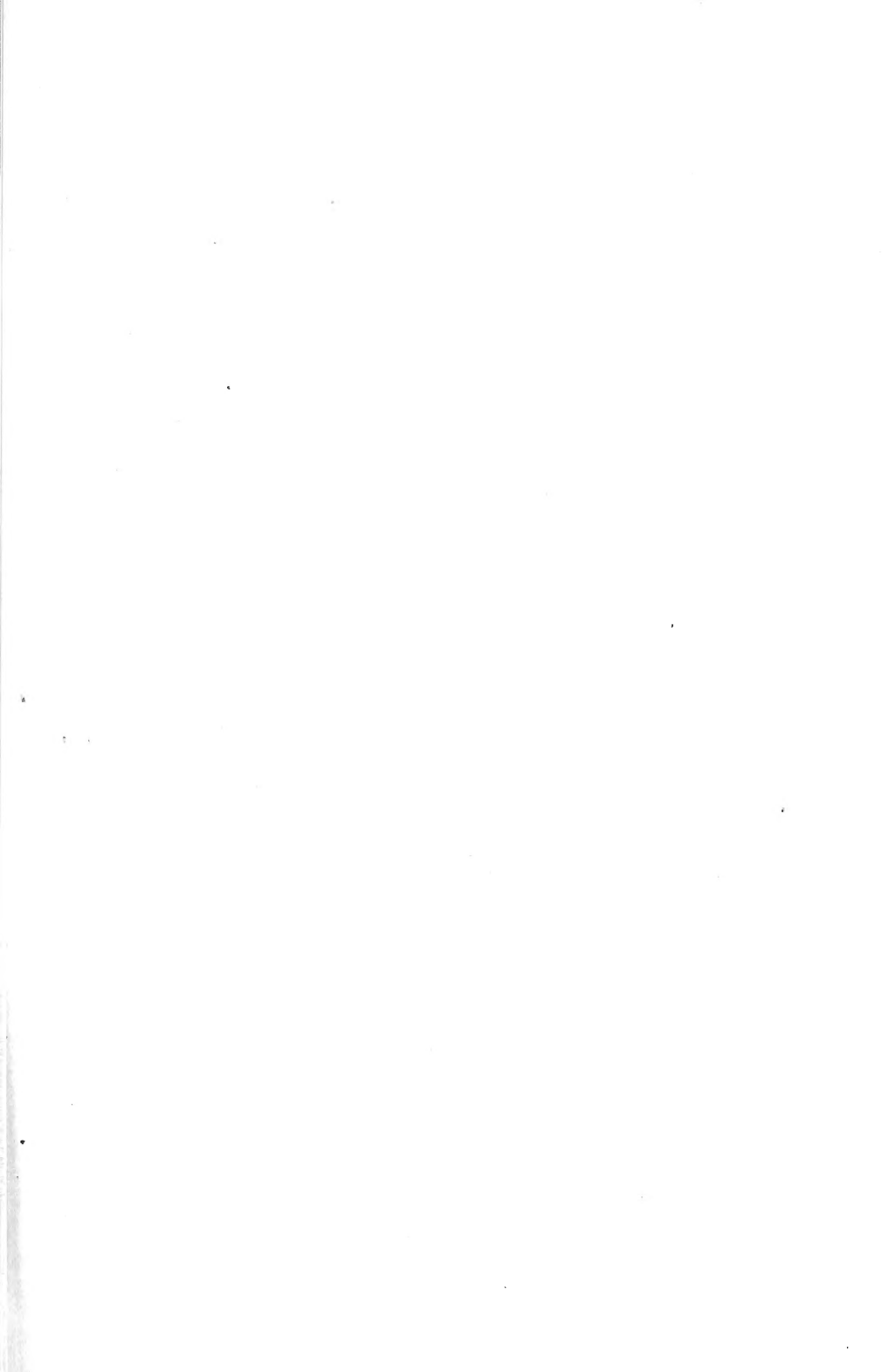
<i>Agrostis</i> , nebulosa.	<i>Castor Bean</i> , mixed.
" plumosa.	<i>Humea</i> , elegans.
<i>Amaranthus</i> , melancholicus ruber.	<i>Ice Plant</i> , <i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i> .
" tricolor.	<i>Indian Shot</i> , <i>Canna Indica</i> .
<i>Briza</i> , maxima.	<i>Job's Tears</i> , <i>Coix lachryma</i> .
" gracilis.	<i>Pampas Grass</i> , <i>Gynierium argenteum</i> .
<i>Castor Bean</i> , <i>Ricinus sanguineus</i> .	
" tricolor.	

## Ornamental Climbers.

<i>Adlumia</i> , cirrhosa.	<i>Lathyrus</i> , latifolius, rose.
<i>Balloon Vine</i> , <i>Cardiospermum Halicacabum</i> .	“ “ white.
<i>Calampelis</i> , scabra.	“ “ mixed.
<i>Canary-Bird Flower</i> , <i>Tropæolum peregrinum</i> .	<i>Maurandya</i> , Barelayana.
<i>Cobea</i> , scandens.	“ mixed.
<i>Cypress Vine</i> , scarlet.	<i>Morning Glory</i> , ( <i>Convolvulus major</i> ).
“ white.	“ “ striped.
“ rose.	“ “ blue.
“ mixed.	“ “ crimson.
<i>Gourd</i> , orange.	“ “ white.
“ egg-shaped.	“ “ purple.
“ pear-shaped.	“ “ mixed.
“ apple-shaped.	<i>Sweet Pea</i> , purple.
“ mixed.	“ scarlet.
<i>Hyacinth Bean</i> , ( <i>Dolichos lablab</i> ),	“ striped.
“ purple.	“ Painted Lady.
“ white.	“ invincible scarlet.
“ mixed.	“ “ black.
<i>Ipomea</i> , coccinea.	“ mixed.
“ bona nox.	<i>Thunbergia</i> , alata.
“ limbata.	“ aurantiaca.
“ “ hybrida.	“ Bakeri.
“ mixed.	“ mixed.

## Everlasting Flowers.

<i>Acroclinium</i> , album.	<i>Helichrysum</i> , compositum album.
“ roseum.	“ “ maximum.
<i>Ammobium</i> , alatum.	<i>Helipterum</i> , Sanfordii.
<i> Gnaphalium</i> , fœtidum.	“ anthemoides.
<i>Globe Amaranth</i> , ( <i>Gomphrena globosa</i> ).	<i>Honesty</i> , ( <i>Lunaria annua</i> ).
“ “ white.	<i>Rhodanthé</i> , Manglesi.
“ “ flesh-colored.	“ maculata.
“ “ orange.	“ “ alba.
“ “ striped.	“ mixed.
“ “ mixed.	<i>Xeranthemum</i> , atropurpureum.
<i>Helichrysum</i> , bracteatum.	“ yellow.
“ nanum atrosanguineum.	“ white.
	“ mixed.





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